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Federal programs which provide or assist in providing job-oriented education and training to prepare people for employment are described. Government inservice staff training programs, training provided in the Armed Forces, general aid to education, and programs to aid in the construction of facilities or acquisition of materials are excluded. Funding levels and purposes are given. Higher education and professional training are provided for in 19 federal laws such as the Atomic Energy Commission Act, Civil Rights Act, and Clean Air Act. Assistance to groups with special needs is given under the provisions of seven acts such as the Adult Indian Vocational Training Act and the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Act. Occupational training is provided under the Area Redevelopment Act, Manpower Development and Training Act, National Apprenticeship Act, and Trade Expansion Act. Training provisions for the alleviation of poverty are made in the Economic Opportunity Act and Social Security Act. Vocational education in public schools is partially supported by funds from the George-Barden Act, Smith-Hughes Act, and Vocational Education Act of 1963. Data on people served and the cost of programs are summarized in tabular form. (JM)

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FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

A PLANNING STAFF STUDY

ED022866

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary
Manpower Administration

VT004342

Manpower Administration
Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research
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PREFACE

This staff study presents a collection of Federal laws which contain provisions for the support of manpower development programs. Only those programs were included which provide or assist in providing job-oriented education and training to prepare people for employment. Government inservice staff training programs and training provided in the Armed Forces have been excluded. The study was initially prepared in response to a request of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

The material presented is based on information and data obtained from the organizations responsible for administering the various manpower development programs. Since data were gathered in June and July 1965, the data for fiscal year 1965 may be actual expenditures or estimated on the basis of several months' experience, and data for fiscal year 1966 are based on budget requests, authorizations, or appropriations. Departments and agencies participating in the study include the Departments of Health, Education, and Weflare, the Interior, Justice, and Labor, and the Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Office of Economic Opportunity, President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, and the Veterans Administration. The contribution of everyone who supplied the basic information and participated in the review of the draft report is gratefully acknowledged.

This staff study was prepared in the Division of Manpower Program Planning, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research by Mary Davies, Albert Mapou, and Lillian H. Petersen under the direction of William B. Hewitt.

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INTRODUCTION

The Federal Government is engaged in financing a wide variety of educational and training programs with related supporting activities, broadly identifiable as "manpower development." These manpower development activities are carried out under a large number of statutes. The principal purpose of many of the statutes is other than the support of education or training. In order to understand and assess the work being done in the manpower development field, a staff study of the primary "programs" was undertaken.

The study covers programs developed under Federal legislation designed to provide, or assist in providing, job-oriented education and training to prepare people for employment. The focus is on the support of direct education and training to the exclusion of aids to these activities. Accordingly, the study excludes general aid to education (the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) as well as government inservice training programs, such as training in the Armed Forces. It is further delimited by the exclusion of programs to aid in the construction of facilities or the acquisition of teaching materials. While the study includes certain pieces of legislation which provide multiple services, especially in the health and anti-poverty fields, only the manpower development aspects have been covered. In some instances, a single law may authorize more than one "program." Thus, some laws are discussed in more than one section of the study.

Programs which provide education and training for persons currently employed in the public sector of the economy are not included. It should be recognized, nevertheless, that some of the persons receiving training and education benefits under the various programs included in this study may ultimately find employment in government.

PROGRAM CATEGORIES

Federally-assisted manpower development programs have been grouped into the following categories:

Higher Education and Professional Training
Assistance to Groups with Special Needs
Occupational Training
Alleviation of Poverty
Vocational Education

A list of the legislation pertaining to programs discussed appears as appendix 1. In a few instances the citation is limited to a single title of, or an amendment to, a broader piece of legislation, when only that title or amendment is germane.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Federally-assisted manpower development programs are authorized in 35 laws or parts thereof. Under these laws, job-oriented education and training are conducted which prepare people for employment primarily in the private sector of the economy. The programs conducted vary widely in scope, content, objectives, and methods of administration. For some of the programs, administered directly by Federal agencies, the costs of operating the programs, numbers of persons assisted, and specific types of assistance provided can be established with reasonable accuracy. For others, operated particularly through grants-in-aid arrangements, such data are necessarily estimates.

The data presented portray only the number of beneficiaries and the Federal program costs--benefits provided to individuals in the form of training, financial assistance, or other supportive services. Costs of administration, construction of facilities and the like are excluded. In some programs the Federal Government bears the entire cost and, in others, the Federal Government shares in the program costs.

Inasmuch as the programs covered in the study vary widely in kind, the summation of program data into grand totals may be misleading. However, within the context of the study, it may be noted that in 1965* over 6.7 million persons were enrolled in some type of Federally-assisted education or training--manpower development--program at a cost to the Federal Government of almost $1.8 billion. (See appendix 2, table 1.) For 1966 the administering agencies requested almost $2.3 billion to fund manpower development assistance programs for over 7.4 million persons. For the most part, data for 1966 are based on budget estimates as of early July 1965.

Twenty-seven Federal laws contain provisions for direct financial assistance to persons while enrolled in educational or occupational training programs. Manpower development authorized in these laws are in the following categories: Higher Education and Professional Training, Assistance to Groups with Special Needs, and Occupational Training. Financial assistance to enrollees was provided in a number of ways, through fellowships, traineeships, and loans to persons enrolled in higher education or for those seeking training at the professional level in specialized fields of activity.

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*Note: All program data discussed are on a fiscal year basis.

In other programs, direct assistance to persons in training was in the form of training allowances. Funds provided to persons enrolled in some programs included living allowances (including dependents), transportation costs, and stipends. In 1965 almost 900,000 persons were receiving some form of direct financial assistance while enrolled in educational or training programs under these statutes. Total direct Federally-assisted program costs of these manpower development assistance programs, administered by a number of Federal agencies, including the Public Health Service, Veterans Administration, Office of Education, and the Department of Labor, cost the Federal Government slightly over $1 billion in 1965.

Projected expenditures for 1966 for the continuation and expansion of these programs amount to about $1.2 billion, which could provide assistance to almost one million persons in their educational or occupational training endeavors.

The manpower objectives of two laws, the Economic Opportunity Act and Sections 409 and 1115 of the Social Security Act, as amended, differ from those of the above programs in that they are designed to meet the needs of persons within the poverty population. In 1965 $504.5 million was appropriated for manpower development assistance activities under Titles I, IIB, IIIB, and V of the Economic Opportunity Act to assist over 525,000 persons. In addition, an average of 22,100 persons were enrolled each month in work experience and training programs under Section 409 of the Social Security Act, which cost about $32.8 million. Some $718 million was requested for 1966 manpower development programs under the Economic Opportunity Act which will assist over 639,000 persons. Program goals under Section 409 of the Social Security Act are for $35 million to assist an average of 25,000 persons monthly.

Vocational education at the secondary school level, including programs for adults, is supported under three laws, the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the George-Barden and Smith-Hughes Acts, as amended. In these programs, the Federal Government contributed $55 million in 1964 to the support of vocational education for over 4,500,000 persons. In 1966 an estimated 5,800,000 persons will probably be enrolled in vocational education programs for which the Federal contribution is expected to be about $284.7 million. The proportion of the $284.7 million to be allocated solely to the operation of vocational education programs, as distinct from area school construction and acquisition of teaching materials as authorized in the new Vocational Education Act of 1963, is not known at this time.

Finally, there are three laws which contain provisions related to manpower development assistance but under which no direct expenditures have been made by the Federal Government for financial assistance to trainees or to the support of training services. The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 authorizes worker adjustment assistance but there has been no activity under the adjustment assistance provisions of this law since it was enacted.

The second, the National Apprenticeship Act, contributes to the national manpower development efforts through the provision of technical assistance in the development of apprenticeship and training programs; it does not provide financial contribution directly to the support of trainees or to the operation of training facilities. There were 170,500 apprentices registered under programs conforming to national standards in January 1965. The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training which administers this program had a budget of $ 5.7 million in 1965 and a budget request for fiscal year 1966 of $ 5.6 million.

Third is the Federal Prisons Industries Act which provides training to inmates of all ages. While Congress does not appropriate funds for this program, it does approve the use of a portion of the profits from the sale of products manufactured by prisoners for occupational training programs. In 1963 there were approximately 12,000 prisoners enrolled in vocational training programs which cost about $ 1.2 million. The estimated figures for 1965 are 11,000 enrollees and a cost of $ 1.5 million. It is anticipated that this program will continue at about the same level in 1966.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Legislation covered in this category provides funds through scholarships, fellowships, traineeships, and loans to persons being trained in a variety of professional fields. Included are training programs in the medical and health fields, space sciences, teacher training, and loans to students enrolled in institutions of higher learning. Virtually every phase of the social and natural sciences is encompassed. In 1965 over 495,000 persons were assisted financially at a cost to the Federal Government of approximately $ 663 million. For 1966, it is estimated that almost $ 780 million will be expended in assisting about 540,000 persons. (See table 2.)

The Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare administers a number of training programs that provide financial assistance to persons seeking to further their training or to acquire specialized skills at the professional level in the health field. In addition to the Public Health Service Act and its amendments, several laws, recently passed, provide funds for training, including the Water Pollution Control, Clean Air, Nurse Training, Health Professions Education, and Graduate Public Health Training Acts. Financial assistance to persons enrolled in these programs is provided in the form of fellowships, traineeships, or loans. In 1965 over 70,000 persons received such assistance. The cost of these training programs including, in the case of training grants, the cost of instruction and curriculum development amounted to about $ 271 million. Training programs in the health field are expected to continue to expand; in 1966 over 85,000 persons will probably receive financial assistance while enrolled in programs costing about $ 306 million. (See table 2a.)

Assistance to persons enrolled in teacher training programs is provided under three laws: National Defense Education Act, Fulbright-Hayes Act, and National Science Foundation Act. The objective under various titles of these Acts is to increase the supply of qualified teachers, through further specialized training, in such areas as the humanities, social sciences, library science, educational media, teaching of disadvantaged youth, mathematics, sciences, and counseling. These programs provide training for teachers at all levels of education. The length of training varies from short-term sessions to 3 or 4 years. In 1965 some 76,000 persons were being trained as teachers or received specialized training at a cost of approximately $125.5 million. In 1966 these Acts will probably support about 80,000 persons in programs costing almost $ 150 million. (See table 2b.)

In addition, section 404 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 authorizes support of special training designed to improve the ability of teachers and other elementary and secondary school personnel to deal effectively with problems occasioned by desegregation. Eight million dollars was provided in 1965 and $8 million was requested for 1966.

A number of Federal agencies administer training programs to develop and improve the professional skills of persons working in a variety of specialized areas. Included among a miscellany of Federal programs are short-term training programs provided under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act, traineeships under the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1954 for persons specializing in rehabilitation work, training of teachers of deaf and mentally retarded children under P.L. 87-276 and P.L. 85-926, programs under Title V of the Social Security Act to train professionals in the field of child health and child welfare, space science training under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act, short-term as well as long-term training in the nuclear sciences under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and training of persons in the sciences supported by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950. In 1965 over 28,000 persons received financial assistance under these Acts at a cost of approximately $ 87 million. In 1966 there will probably be almost 32,000 persons supported through this legislation at a cost of about $ 102.4 million. (See table 2c.)

The opportunity for American youth to secure a college education through loans, grants, and scholarships is provided in a number of Acts. Most notable of these are the National Defense Education Act, Act of November 2, 1921 authorizing educational programs for Indians, and the Fulbright-Hayes Act. The Health Professions Education Assistance Act and the Nurse Training Act, which provide student loans, are included above in the category of Health Occupations. In 1965 about 320,000 students received assistance through loans and scholarships at a cost of $ 180 million, including 1,700 young Indians who were provided financial assistance through direct grants costing about $1.2 million. In 1966 over 343,000 youths may receive loans and scholarships amounting to about $222 million, including 1,400 Indian youths at about $ 1.4 million. (See table 2d.)

ASSISTANCE TO GROUPS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The legislation discussed in this section provides funds for training persons who have certain special training problems. In 1965 approximately 161,000 adults, including Indians, veterans, and persons in need of rehabilitative services, were enrolled in educational and occupational training programs, authorized under six laws, at a total cost of almost $90 million. The 1966 estimates were about $79 million to provide training for 153,000 people. (See table 3.)

The program to assist Cuban Nationals under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act encompasses a number of activities including the education of refugee children, vocational and English training for adults, and loans to persons attending universities and professional institutes. In 1965 approximately $4.2 million provided assistance for some 18,600 refugees. The budget estimate for 1966 was $5 million to assist 20,200 refugees.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1954 provide training, in addition to other rehabilitation services, for physically and mentally handicapped persons who can benefit from such services. In 1965 about 88,300 handicapped persons were enrolled in vocational training programs which cost about $24.3 million. In 1966 an estimated 97,700 persons will be enrolled in training programs costing around $26.9 million.

In addition, in 1965 about 41,900 persons received services and in 1966, about 46,500 will probably receive services in rehabilitation centers and workshops under the provisions of this Act. Of these, an undetermined number will be enrolled in vocational training programs.

Adult Indians living on or near Indian reservations are provided vocational training under the Adult Indian Vocational Training Act. Almost 5,000 American Indians were enrolled in occupational training programs under the Adult Indian Vocational Act in 1965 which cost approximately $9.3 million. Those expenditures covered the cost of subsistence, travel, tuition, and other expenses incurred by trainees while enrolled in the programs. The authorization for 1966 of $11.4 million will finance training programs for about 5,400 adult Indians.

The War Orphans Educational Assistance Act subsidizes the education of the children of deceased or totally disabled veterans who wish to continue beyond the high school level. The training load in 1965 was about 23,000 youths whose educational costs amounted to about $25.6 million. The budget request for 1966 is $27.5 million which should support over 24,000 youths in higher education.

Veterans of the Armed Forces are provided assistance through the Veterans Vocational Rehabilitation Act (disabled veterans) and the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act, the latter Act expiring in 1965. In 1963 over 80,000 veterans, 4,500 of them from the ranks of the disabled, were enrolled in a variety of educational and occupational training programs at a cost of approximately $71.7 million. By 1965 the enrollment figure had dropped to approximately 26,000 and the total cost to approximately $26.3 million, as veterans of the Korean conflict were largely rehabilitated. The budget request for 1966 for the Veterans Vocational Rehabilitation Act is $8.5 million with an anticipated case load of 5,000.

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING

Occupational training for unemployed and underemployed persons in the labor force was provided under two laws, the Manpower Development and Training Act, as amended, and the Area Redevelopment Act. With the termination of the latter Act in June 1965, The Manpower Act of 1965 added training in redevelopment areas to the Manpower Development and Training Act as Title II, Part C. Manpower training under these Acts, administered by the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Labor through their respective Federal-State vocational education and employment service systems, covers the cost of providing training to unemployed and underemployed persons as well as financial assistance, in the form of training, transportation, and subsistence allowances, to persons eligible to receive such assistance.

These programs are designed to deal with the adverse employment effects of automation and technological change, to alleviate the youth unemployment problem at a time when unprecedented numbers of young people are entering the labor force, to reach the unemployed in areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, and to meet the manpower development needs of other groups of workers. In 1965 institutional or on-the-job training projects were developed for over 224,000 persons under the MDTA and the ARA, at a direct cost of $294 million for training and training allowances. (See table 4.) Services--counseling, basic education, prevocational orientation to the world of work, and special programs--were also provided for 37,600 seriously disadvantaged persons under the Experimental and Demonstration program of MDTA at a cost of approximately $16 million (not included in summary data).

In 1966 the MDTA (including training in redevelopment areas) programs are expected to serve 275,000 persons in institutional and on-the-job training, at a cost of $364 million for direct training and allowance costs. (See table 4.)

ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY

Programs to assist families and persons in the low-income groups to improve their potential as members of the labor force have been carried out in recent years under Section 409 of the Social Security Act, as amended, and most recently under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

The new "human renewal" program, initiated by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, is intended to meet, in a variety of ways, the needs of many people within the poverty population. Included among the several manpower development programs that may be financed under this Act are those which provide employment opportunities, training, and education to persons within the poverty group. The Federal Government may contribute up to 90 percent of the total cost of these programs and, in special circumstances, provide 100 percent financing.

Program goals for 1965, the first year of operation, relating to various manpower development programs under Titles I, IIB, IIIB, and V of the Act were geared to a total appropriation of $504.5 million to support programs for an estimated 525,700 persons. For fiscal year 1966, budget requests for these programs amount to $718 million to provide services for about 639,000 persons. (See table 5.) A major factor in the apparent disproportionate cost increase is a matter of bookkeeping. A significant number of projects were approved near the end of fiscal year 1965, the first year of the program, permitting a relatively large number of persons to benefit for short periods of time. The 1966 figures include annualization of 1965 programs as well as some program expansions.

Most significant of the programs are those for youth carried out under the three parts of Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act. Title IA, the Job Corps, administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity, provides funds for programs related to the education and occupational training of young persons in both urban and rural centers. The Neighborhood Youth Corps, authorized by Title IB of the Act, administered by the Manpower Administration's Neighborhood Youth Corps in the Department of Labor, provides work experience opportunities in which young persons receive wages for work performed, part-time while attending school or on a full-time basis for those out of school. The Work-Study Program, administered by the Office of Education under Title IC of the Act, provides employment opportunities to college students.

Programs for youth developed under Title I of the Act for 1965 were designed to serve 392,000 youths, 7 out of 10 of whom were enrolled in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, at a total cost of roughly $372 million (including construction and camp rehabilitation costs for the Job Corps). In 1966 it is anticipated that these three programs will provide work experience and training to 445,000 youths at a cost of approximately $535 million. (See table 5.)

Titles IIB and IIIB, administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Office of Education, respectively, pay for basic education for adults and migratory farm workers and their children. It is estimated that 45,000 persons, at a cost of $21 million, were assisted in 1965 in these programs, some of which were relatively short term. The 1966 program has been designed for 85,000 persons at a cost of approximately $33 million. (See table 5.) Although some manpower development programs may be undertaken in connection with Community Action Programs (Title IIA), comparable data on such programs are not available.

The third manpower development category under the EOA, Title V, provides work experience and training to persons who are public assistance recipients. For 1965 a program for 88,700 persons at a cost of $112 million was developed; in 1966 this program is expected to expand to 109,300 persons costing $150 million. (See table 5.) This program is administered by the Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Welfare Administration also administers some pilot, experimental, and demonstration project programs authorized by Section 1115 of the Social Security Act as part of the 1962 amendments to the public welfare program. In 1964 a demonstration project in Kentucky provided 2,482 unemployed individuals with community work and training opportunities; in 1965 demonstration projects in Georgia and Oregon provided intensive counseling and training to 272 youths and adults to prepare them for employment.

The purpose of Section 409 of the Social Security Act is to provide work and training programs administered by local welfare agencies for adult members of families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children. These programs, developed under a State plan, may contain provisions for cooperative efforts with other community agencies for supportive services, such as vocational education and job development. In 1965 an average of 22,100 persons were participating in work experience or training programs each month. During that year, a total of almost $33 million was paid out to participants in these projects in the form of wages. The program may possibly serve an average of 25,000 persons each month, at a cost of about $35 million in 1966. (See table 5.)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Federal contribution to vocational education in the public schools takes the form of allotments to States and other political jurisdictions which may be used for broad purposes in accordance with plans formulated by the States. It is thus distinct from the direct aid to or subsidy of individual students and trainees that characterizes many of the programs discussed above.

Although States and localities supply the major portion of the funds needed to finance vocational education in public school systems, the Federal Government contributes a significant amount to the support of that program. Vocational education in public school systems throughout the country enrolled 4.6 million persons in 1963-64 and an estimated 5.3 million in 1964-65. The projection for 1965-66 is 5.8 million enrollees. The cost in Federal funds for 1964, the last year for which complete data are available, was $55 million, about one-fifth of the amount expended by State and local governments.

In 1965 the first year of operation under the Vocational Education Act of 1963, $180.7 million was appropriated for programs for about 5,300,000 people. The new legislation authorizes money for additional purposes--for construction of area facilities, for ancillary services and facilities, for research and experimental and demonstration programs, for work-study programs, and residential schools. Besides broadening the coverage of the program in terms of types of persons served and types of training available as carried out under the Smith-Hughes and George-Barden Acts and amendments, the Act provides for training that is more closely geared to job requirements. For 1966 the budget request is $284.7 million to serve an estimated 5,800,000 people under authorizations in the Smith-Hughes and George-Barden Acts and their supplements and the Vocational Education Act of 1963. (See table 6.)

Much of the vocational training available through the public schools has been broadly preparatory, offered as part of regular secondary school education or in evening, adult-education classes. It has been concentrated in home economics, trades and industry, and agriculture, the areas in which Federal legislation initially authorized training. During 1963-64, 2.1 million (46 percent) of the 4.6 million enrollees were in secondary schools, another 2 million in adult classes. Some 400,000 were in full-time, post-secondary schools. Home economics accounted for 44 percent of all enrollees, trades and industry for 23 percent, and agriculture for an additional 19 percent.

Recent years have seen a shift in emphasis and many innovations. Practical nurse training was added to the program by the Health Amendments Act of 1956, and technical education by the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Much of this training is given in full-time, post-secondary classes in technical schools and junior colleges. In 1963-64 practical nursing and other health occupations engaged 59,000 enrollees, while technical education enrolled 221,000 persons (72,000 in post-secondary schools and 129,000 in evening classes, the remainder in secondary schools). Distributive occupations accounted for 334,000 enrollees, largely in programs combining work experience with instruction. In the trades and industry category of training, school-employer collaboration has also developed many opportunities in recent years.

LIST OF LEGISLATION

HIGHER EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Act of November 2, 1921 authorizing for Provision of Educational Programs for Indians	P.L. 67-85
Atomic Energy Commission Act of 1954, Section 31(a)	P.L. 83-703
Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 404	P.L. 88-352
Clean Air Act, 1963, Section 3	P.L. 88-206
Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations Act, 1965	P.L. 88-605
Graduate Public Health Training Amendments of 1964, amending Section 306 of the Public Health Service Act	P.L. 88-497
Health Professions Education Assistance Act of 1963, as amended by Loans to Students of Optometry Act, P.L. 88-654	P.L. 88-129
Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, as amended by P.L. 88-368 and 88-69	P.L. 87-274
Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act, Title III	P.L. 88-164
Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hayes)	P.L. 87-256
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act of 1958	P.L. 85-568
National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended by P.L. 87-344, 88-210, and 88-665	P.L. 85-864
National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended by Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1964, P.L. 88-215	P.L. 81-507
Nurse Training Act of 1964, which adds Title VIII to the Public Health Service Act	P.L. 88-581
Program for Training Teachers of the Deaf	P.L. 87-276
Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended	P.L. 78-410
Program for Preparation of Professional Personnel in Education of Handicapped Children, as amended by P.L. 88-164	P.L. 85-926
Social Security Act, 1935, Title V, as amended by P.L. 87-543	P.L. 74-271
Water Pollution Control Act, Section 4(a)(2)	P.L. 84-660

ASSISTANCE TO GROUPS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Adult Indian Vocational Training Act, as amended by P.L. 87-273 and 88-230	P.L. 84-959
Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Act of 1934, as amended by P.L. 88-245	P.L. 73-461

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962	P.L. 87-510
Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952	P.L. 82-550
Veterans Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1943, as amended by P.L. 81-894, 83-610, 86-721, 87-591, and 87-815	P.L. 78-16
Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1920, as amended by P.L. 83-565, 84-896, 86-70, and 86-624, Section 4	P.L. 66-236
War Orphans Educational Assistance Act of 1956, as amended by P.L. 85-460, 86-785, and 88-361	P.L. 84-634

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING

Area Redevelopment Act of 1961	P.L. 87-27
Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended by P.L. 87-729, 88-214, and 89-15	P.L. 87-415
National Apprenticeship Act of 1937	P.L. 75-308
Trade Expansion Act of 1962	P.L. 87-794

ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964	P.L. 88-452
Social Security Act, Section 409 and Section 1115, as amended	P.L. 74-271

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

George-Barden Act of 1946	P.L. 79-586
Smith-Hughes Act of 1917	P.L. 64-347
Vocational Education Act of 1963	P.L. 88-210

Appendix 2

PROGRAM DATA TABLES

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TABLE I
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
National Summary

Categories of Programs	FY 1965		FY 1966	
	Number of Persons	Cost $ (Millions)	Number of Persons	Cost $ (Millions)
Total----------	6,729,202	1,765.1	7,431,807	2,260.6
Higher Education and Professional Training----------	495,780	663.4	539,676	779.6
Assistance to Groups With Special Needs ----------	161,059	89.7	152,831	79.3
Occupational Training ----------	224,563	294.0	275,000	364.0
Alleviation of Poverty----------	547,800	537.3	664,300	753.0
Vocational Education ----------	5,300,000	180.7	5,800,000	284.7

Notes: Cost figures for FY 1965 are actual expenditures or estimated on basis of several months' experience; for FY 1966, they are budget requests, authorizations, or appropriations.

TABLE 2
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Higher Education and Professional Training

Program Areas	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Total----------	495,780	663.4	539,676	779.6
Health Service Occupations--	70,919	270.9	85,335	305.6
Teacher Training----------	76,525	125.5	79,794	149.9
Special Skills ----------	28,454	86.8	31,991	102.4
Student Scholarships, Loans, and Grants----------	319,882	180.2	342,556	221.7

TABLE 2a
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Health Service Occupations

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Total----------	70,919	270.9	85,335	305.6
Public Health Service Act of 1944				
NIH fellowships----------	4,853	46.4	[1]5,190	[2]58.3
(excluding international)				
NIH traineeships ----------	[1]22,000	186.1	[1]23,700	[1]190.0
Water Pollution Control Act, P.L. 88-660				
Fellowships----------	101	.6	114	.7
Traineeships ----------	246	2.0	[2]300	2.5
Clean Air Act, P.L. 88-206				
Fellowships----------	38	.2	[1]68	.4
Traineeships ----------	67	1.0	[1]127	1.3
Nurse Training Act of 1964, P.L. 88-581 (Title VIII of PHS Act)				
Student Loans----------	10,100	3.1	16,900	8.9
Traineeships full-term ------	[2]1,600	8.0	[2]1,900	9.0
short-term -----	[2]5,000		[2]5,000	

TABLE 2a
Health Service Occupations--Continued

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Public Health Service Act, Secs. 311, 314(c)				
Radiation Specialist Training				
Technicians	[2]100		[2]100	
Traineeships	225	2.5	[2]275	2.5
Public Health Service Act, as amended, P.L. 87-838, Sec. 301 (research)				
Fellowships, nursing	76	.4	[2]75	[2].4
Trainees, nursing	35	.4	[2]60	[2].5
Public Health Service Act, Sec. 301, Traineeships, environmental health	270	2.3	375	3.6
Public Health Service Act, Sec. 301 and 301(h)				
Traineeships, medical				
Librarians	[2]11	.1	[1]27	.2
Fellowships	1	.008	(3)	(3)

TABLE 2a
Health Service Occupations--Continued

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Health Professions Education Assistance Act of 1963, P.L. 88-129				
Student loans, physicians, etc.-	[2]18,210	10.2	18,514	15.4
D/ Labor and D/ HEW Appropriations Act, 1965, P.L. 88-605 (neurological and sensory diseases program)				
Traineeships & trainees--------	1,117	1.3	[2]1,100	[2]1.3
Graduate Public Health Training Amendments of 1964, P.L.88-497 (amending Sec. 306 of PHS Act)				
Traineeships, public health				
long-term----------	840	4.5	1,185	7.0
short-term ----------	5,560		9,460	
Public Health Service Act, Title IV, Part A				
Traineeships, cancer---------- (physicians & health technicians)	469	1.8	865	3.6

TABLE 2a
Health Service Occupations--Continued

[1]Estimated by OMPER on basis of earlier program activity.

[2]Estimated by administering agency.

[3]Not available.

Note: Cost figures for FY 1965 are actual expenditures or estimated on basis of several months' experience; for FY 1966, they are budget requests, authorizations, or appropriations. Costs charged to traineeships include funds for curriculum development, instruction, etc., as awarded in grants.

TABLE 2b
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Teacher Training

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Total--All teacher training----	76,525	125.5	79,794	149.9
Subtotal--NDEA ----------	29,958	75.3	35,900	102.1
National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended				
Title IV--fellowships, teacher training----------	5,883	[1]32.7	[1]10,500	56.0
Title VB--counseling & guidance institutes----------	1,920	7.2	[1]1,560	7.2
Title VI A--fellowship, foreign language----------	1,728	5.6	1,840	6.1
Title XI--institutes, several specialized areas of teaching, library personnel, and educational media specialists-------	20,427	29.8	[1]22,000	32.8
National Science Foundation Act of 1950----------	46,262	48.7	43,513	45.8
Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hayes) Section 102(b)(6)----------	305	1.5	381	2.0

TABLE 2b
Teacher Training--Continued

[1]Estimated by administering agency.

Notes: Cost figures for FY 1965 are actual expenditures or estimated on basis of several months' experience; for FY 1966, they are budget requests, authorizations,or appropriations.

Eight million dollars appropriated in FY 1965 and $ 8 million requested for FY 1966 under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 404, for training of teachers and other school personnel to improve their ability to facilitate desegregation not included in tabulations because program costs and number of beneficiaries not available.

TABLE 2c
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Training in Special Skills

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Total----------	28,454	86.8	31,991	102.4
Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1954, Sec. 4(a)(1), P.L. 83-565 Traineeships ----------	3,750	9.4	[1]4,500	[1]12.4
Program for Training Teachers of the Deaf, P.L. 87-276---------	432	1.7	(Transferred to P.L. 85-926)	
Social Security Act Title V, Part 1, 2, & 3 (amended by P.L. 87-543)[2]				
Sections 502(b) & 512(b) Fellowships----------	243	1.0	261	1.1
Section 526 Traineeships ----------	563	1.8	721	2.4
Atomic Energy Act of 1954, Sec. 31a, P.L. 83-703				
Fellowships & Traineeships-----	469	2.7	558	3.4
Institutes----------	1,070	1.1	1,035	1.0

TABLE 2c
Training in Special Skills--Continued

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
National Aeronautics & Space Administration Act of 1958, P.L. 85-568 Traineeships----------	3,132	[1]20.0	[1]3,700	[1]23.3
Program for Preparation of Professional Personnel in Education of Handicapped Children, P.L. 85-926, as amended by Section 301, Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, P.L. 88-164----------	5,015	14.5	[1]6,500	19.5
National Science Foundation Act of 1950, P.L. 81-507[3] ----------	13,780	34.6	14,716	39.3

TABLE 2c
Training in Special Skills--Continued

[1]Estimated by administering agency.

[2]These data do not include long-term training sponsored by State agencies using Federal formula or State-matching funds, or short-term training such as seminars or workshops.

[3]Number of persons for fiscal 1965 consists of 6,890 persons accepting fellowship support as of June 30, 1965 and approximately 6,900 graduate students working as research assistants in NSF supported projects; the number of persons for fiscal 1966 consists of an estimated 7,816 fellowship awards plus approximately 6,900 graduate research assistants. Neither cost figure includes salaries of 6,900 graduate students working as research assistants in each of these years.

Notes: The Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, P.L. 89-69, has paid for short-term training of persons concerned with juvenile delinquency. In period 1962-1965, 14,000 persons participated in training sessions, the majority of whom received no financial assistance to attend. These data are not included in the study because of lack of comparability.

Cost figures for fiscal year 1965 are actual expenditures or estimated on basis of several months' experience; for fiscal year 1966 they are budget requests, authorizations, or appropriations. Traineeship costs include total funds awarded through training grants.

TABLE 2d
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Student Scholarship, Loan, and Grant Programs

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Total----------	319,882	180.2	342,556	221.7
Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hayes) Scholarships ----------	[1]1,182	3.0	[1]1,156	3.0
National Defense Education Act of 1958 Title II--Student Loans--------	317,000	[1]176.0	[1]340,000	[1]217.3
Act of November 2, 1921 authorizing Provision of Educational Programs for Indians Persons Assisted by grants------	1,700	1.2	1,400	1.4

[1]Estimated by administering agency.

Note: Cost figures for fiscal year 1965 are actual expenditures or estimated on basis of several months' experience; for fiscal year 1966 they are budget requests, authorizations, or appropriations.

TABLE 3
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Assistance to Groups With Special Needs

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Total-Special Needs Group---	161,059	89.7	152,831	79.3
Subtotal-Refugee Assistance--	18,649	4.2	20,210	5.0
Migration & Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, P.L. 87-510				
Adult Vocational Education and English----------	10,000	1.3	10,000	1.4
Student Loans-higher education--	8,000	2.5	10,000	3.2
Refresher training, professional doctors, etc.----------	649	.4	[1]210	.4
Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1954, P.L. 83-565 -----	[1,2]88,300	[1]24.3	[1,2]97,700	[1]26.9
Adult Indian Vocational Training Act, P.L. 84-959----------	4,961	9.3	5,421	11.4
War Orphans Educational Assistance Act of 1956, P.L. 84-634-------	23,257	25.6	[1]24,500	[1]27.5
Veterans Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1943, P.L. 78-16 --------	7,639	14.5	[1]5,000	[1]8.5
Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, P.L. 82-550 ------	18,253	11.8	--	--

TABLE 3
Assistance to Groups With Special Needs--Continued

[1]Estimated by administering agency.

[2]An additional 42,000 to 46,000 persons will receive rehabilitation services, an undetermined number of whom may also receive some vocational training.

Note: Cost figures for fiscal year 1965 are actual expenditures or estimated on basis of several months' experience; for fiscal year 1966, they are budget requests, authorizations, or appropriations.

TABLE 4
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Occupational Training

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Total----------	224,563	294.0	275,000	364.0
Manpower Development and Training Act, P.L. 87-415, as amended----------	213,533	287.1	275,000	364.0
Area Redevelopment Act, P.L. 87-27----------	11,030	6.9	--	--

Note: FY 1965 costs are funds obligated for approved projects. FY 1966 cost is amended budget request. Provisions for manpower training in redevelopment areas, formerly authorized in the ARA, were added to the MDTA as Title II, Part C by the Manpower Act of 1965.

The National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 provides technical assistance in establishment of apprenticeship and OJT programs. As of January 1, 1965, there were 170,500 apprentices registered with BAT. Since apprentices do not receive direct Federal assistance, data for this program are not tabulated.

No adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 has been approved to date.

TABLE 5
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Alleviation of Poverty

Federal Act	FY 1965 Number of Persons	FY 1965 Cost $ (Millions)	FY 1966 Number of Persons	FY 1966 Cost $ (Millions)
Total-Anti-Poverty Programs	547,800	537.3	664,300	753.0
Subtotal-EOA	525,700	504.5	639,300	718.0
Economic Opportunity Act of 1964[1]				
Title IA	31,000	183.0	50,000	235.0
Title IB	278,000	132.5	280,000	240.0
Title IC	83,000	56.0	[2]115,000	60.0
Title IIB	35,000	19.0	[3]70,000	30.0
Title IIIB	10,000	2.0	15,000	3.0
Title V	88,700	112.0	109,300	150.0
Social Security Act, as amended, Section 409	[4]22,100	32.8	[5]25,000	[5]35.0

TABLE 5
Alleviation of Poverty--Continued

[1]Data for Economic Opportunity Act relate to program goals. Cost of programs include Federal administration, generally not included in cost of other programs listed in the study.

Data for programs under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act are not included in the study because of lack of comparability.

[2]An estimated 205,000 persons, at a cost of $ 129 million, will be enrolled in work-study programs if pending legislation is enacted.

[3]FY 1966 estimates do not include 35,000 persons and $ 14 million being carried over from fiscal 1965.

[4]Annual totals are not available; monthly average figures quoted.

[5]Estimated by OMPER on basis of earlier program activity and through discussions with administering agency.

TABLE 6
FEDERALLY-ASSISTED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Vocational Education

Program	FY 1965		FY 1966	
	Number of Persons	Cost $ (Millions)	Number of Persons	Cost $ (Millions)
Vocational Education----------	5,300,000	180.7	5,800,000	284.7

Note: Data pertain to Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, P.L. 64-347, George-Barden Act of 1946, P.L. 79-586, (with amendments and supplements) and Vocational Education Act of 1963, P.L. 88-210. In the vocational education programs, enrollment for 1965 is an estimated figure. Cost of program includes $57.2 million appropriated under the Smith-Hughes and George-Barden Acts and $123.5 million under the Vocational Education Act of 1963. The proportion of 1965 appropriations committed to vocational education programs is not known at this time. For 1966, $57.2 million is authorized under the Smith-Hughes and George-Barden Acts; the remainder under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

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